

The U.S. Congress upholds and amends the statutes that make up the provisions of Civil Rights Act of 1964. These portions of the U.S. Code make it illegal to apply voter registration requirements unequally. The U.S. Congress upholds and amends the other laws (beyond the ones mentioned in the question) that make up the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which banned literacy tests for voters. These tests tended to have the effect of disenfranchising African American voters. The U.S. Supreme Court confronts any challenges to the 14th Amendment, which made African Americans citizens and provides all citizens the same protections under state and federal laws. The U.S. Supreme Court confronts any challenge to the 15th Amendment, which protects the voting rights of African Americans. The U.S. Supreme Court confronts any challenge to the 19th Amendment, which gives women (including African Americans) with the right to vote.

(A) In order to protect itself from terrorism, the countries of the United Kingdom have formed a task force, with representatives from each country, to target terrorists across the UK. The countries could have sought financial and educational help from countries outside the UK to fund and train in counterterrorist activities. The countries have worked cooperatively to screen travelers and limit travel between and out of the countries. The countries could have engaged in negotiations and discussions with nationalist groups to solve the problems that led to agitation and violence. The countries could have asked to more closely monitor and later block financial transactions between suspects and possible donors. The countries could have formed a partnership with the Republic of Ireland to oppose the terrorist activities.

Northern Ireland is located on the same island as the Republic of Ireland. Over the Sea, and directly across from the island, lie Scotland, England, and Wales. It is only a short distance to cities that have high populations that terrorists might want to target. To facilitate the organization of terrorist activities, English is the dominant language in most of these countries. The countries are also somewhat culturally similar to Northern Ireland. The Republic of Ireland and the members of the United Kingdom afford individuals a great amount of personal freedom. Individuals and families are spread across the countries. Countries share common banking institutions, making it easy for individuals to move money between people. The unification of the four countries of the UK can serve to make the countries' political representatives into antagonists of Northern Ireland's terrorist groups. England blocks the island of Ireland from most of the European mainland. Yet from London, it is only a short distance to France, Spain, and Germany. These three countries are major cities with high populations that are cultural centers for Western Europe. These major cities are also economic engines for Western Europe. They are home to financial activities that affect areas to which they maintain governmental ties, such as the Caribbean. Two of the countries, France and Spain, are home to other terrorist groups, which support Basque and Catalan independence. Supporters of these groups might assist and aid terrorists from Northern Ireland.

The allotment of additional powers to Northern Ireland has helped it to become more politically stable. The removal of British forces and security and the development of Northern Ireland forces and security have led to the creation of a task force that is more familiar and less antagonistic toward Northern Ireland's citizens. This has led to less frustration against England by groups in Northern Ireland. The terms of the Belfast Agreement require England to recognize and respect efforts by Northern Ireland to separate from

the United Kingdom and move toward uniting with the Republic of Ireland. The recognition has allowed citizens of Northern Ireland to see political representation and democratic government as a road to independence. As Northern Ireland's government has become more powerful and respected, it has become more effective at reducing terrorist activity.

Chapter 5: Agriculture and Rural Land Use

267. (B) The Second Agricultural Revolution occurred from around 1750 to 1900, at the same time as the Industrial Revolution.

268. (A) The Third Agricultural Revolution is sometimes referred to as the Green Revolution.

269. (B) Locations farthest from large bodies of water, such as oceans, are more likely to experience extreme climates.

270. (D) Dogs, pigs, and chickens were first domesticated in Southeast Asia.

271. (E) Of the answer choices listed, pastoral nomadism is the only form of agriculture that is not an example of commercial agriculture.

272. (C) Crop rotation is the planting of different crops in the same field from year to year to replenish the nutrients in the soil used up by the previous crops.

273. (B) Wet rice is grown in rice sawahs planted in the sides of hills that are terraced so that water runs over the plants and does not get stagnant.

274. (D) Squash and beans were first domesticated in Mexico, the first major area of seed agriculture.

275. (E) Most ethanol produced in South America is made from sugarcane. In the United States, ethanol is made from corn.

276. (A) Market-gardening activities occur in the first zone of von Thünen's model of agricultural land use.

277. (D) Because of disorganization and lack of communication along production lines, the collectivization of agricultural production initially resulted in food shortages.

278. (E) All of the answer choices except wheat represent traditional plantation crops, typically grown in tropical locations.

279. (B) Cash-cropping is the practice of growing crops for profit, usually on a large scale. This is a form of extensive agriculture.

280. (C) Organic farming, growing crops without the use of pesticides, has grown in popularity since the ill effects of pesticides were discovered.

281. (E) Of the answer choices listed, rice is the only crop that is not grown on truck farms.
282. (A) The development of subsistence farming, the practice of growing all of the crops needed to sustain a community in one location, allowed people to settle permanently.
283. (D) Genetic engineering in the 1960s marked the beginning of the Third Agricultural Revolution.
284. (B) Coffee was domesticated in present-day Ethiopia about 1,200 years ago.
285. (C) The township and range system of land use divided land into square-mile tracts.
286. (A) China has a government-controlled economy, and the government dictates the types and quantities of crops grown by farmers.
287. (E) Winter wheat is planted in the fall and harvested in the spring.
288. (B) A reaper is a farm tool that harvests grains standing in the field.
289. (C) Biomass is an alternative, renewable energy source derived from decomposing plant matter.
290. (E) A potential reserve is a fossil fuel source that is suspected to exist in a particular geographic location but has not been discovered yet.
291. (B) Topocide is the complete destruction of a landscape to create a new landscape, usually for development.
292. (A) Farming on long lots involves using long fields that extend back from waterways such as rivers. Farmers along the water source use the waterways to transport their goods.
293. (E) Mediterranean agriculture requires a moderate climate with cool and wet winters. Apples are the only crops of those listed that do not grow in this climate.
294. (B) The substitution principle is the choice to replace a product that is harmful to the environment with one that is more environmentally friendly.
295. (A) Creative destruction occurs when the original landscape is altered, usually through the removal of vegetation, to raise crops or livestock.
296. (B) The process of clearing land by hand using manual tools, such as hoes and shovels, is called labor-intensive farming.
297. (C) Mineral fuels are also known as fossil fuels. Natural gas, oil, and coal are examples of mineral fuels.
298. (A) The preservationist land use model involves protecting the environment to encourage people to not alter the natural landscape, which preservationists view as important than economic activity.
299. (B) A suitcase farm is a farm that relies primarily on migrant workers who do not live on the property for labor. Typically, the owners also do not live or work on the farm.
300. (C) The tragedy of the commons, developed by William Forest Lloyd and Hardin, asserts that people will do what is in their own best interest even if it is detrimental to the common good.
301. (B) Pastoral nomadism is a type of herding that involves moving herds each season to locations that are most suitable for the animals.
302. (A) This is the only answer choice that describes a use of land in which the farmer is altering the landscape attempt to preserve the natural habitat.
303. (D) Shifting cultivation agriculture occupies most farmland throughout the world.
304. (A) Plantation agriculture is practiced primarily in developing countries.
305. (D) Montana is the only state listed that is not located in the Corn Belt in the western United States.
306. (B) Cereal grains are the most widely grown crops in the world.
307. (D) *Kibbutzim*, which means "gathering" or "clustering" in Hebrew, is a system of voluntary collective farming in Israel. Collective or communal farming is based on equal land ownership, pooled labor, and shared income. Vietnam, Hungary, Cuba, and the Soviet Union all instituted forced collective farming as part of their Communist governments.
308. (C) A feedlot is where animals are sent to fatten up prior to slaughter. They are fed high-grain diets to increase fat.
309. (B) Intertillage refers to planting between the rows of crops. A common practice in the tropics is to plant taller, stronger crops in between rows of lower, fragile crops to protect the fragile crops from downpours.
310. (B) A staple food is a primary food source that comprises the majority of the diet. Groups of people depend on staple foods for the majority of their nourishment. In Central America beans, corn (maize), potatoes, and squash are all traditional staple foods that people depend on for their dietary needs. Wheat is much more popular in the diets of people in North America and Eurasia.
311. (E) An agrarian society relies on the cultivation of land (farming). Both *minic* and *metropolitan* refer to developed cities. Hunter-gatherer societies mainly forage for

food instead of growing domesticated plants. A naturalist is someone who studies nature, the environment, and related earth sciences.

312. (C) The debt-for-nature swap is a program for developing countries that reduces their foreign debt and promotes local conservation funding. It is most common in the tropics, with its high percentages of plant and animal diversity.

313. (A) Mediterranean agriculture extends beyond the Mediterranean basin and also includes California, central Chile, South Africa, and southwest Australia because of their similar climates. These regions are known for their fruit crops as well as other specialized plants that can tolerate moderate rainfall in the winter season.

314. (D) Domesticated plants and animals are genetically adapted from their wild predecessors for human diets and other needs. *Feral* means "wild"; *cultivated* means "to grow"; *primitive* refers to early development; and *indigenous* means "native."

315. (B) Industrial agriculture refers to the use of machinery in modern farming. The goal of industrial agriculture is to increase food availability. There are serious environmental and social consequences such as water pollution and lack of jobs in rural farm-based communities.

316. (D) Slash-and-burn, a technique often used in tropical regions to clear forest land for farming, is an example of subsistence farming. Subsistence farmers produce enough food to support their families but not enough for export.

317. (E) A crop grown for profit is known as a cash crop. Historically in the United States, cotton and tobacco were cash crops that brought in revenue through export.

318. (D) Market gardening produces a variety of crops on a small scale during the local growing season. Monoculture is the practice of growing one crop at a large scale for cash.

319. (D) Desertification is the process of fertile land turning into desert as a result of poor environmental and social management. Overgrazing, off-road vehicle use, and overcultivation all contribute to soil loss. Poor irrigation can also cause problems, such as salinization, which degrades the soil. Policies that favor sedentary farming over nomadic herding also increase desertification, as sedentary farmers cannot easily move and adjust to climatic and resource availabilities.

320. (B) Mining for copper and other natural resources from the ground are examples of the extractive industry. Forestry, fishing, agriculture, and animal husbandry are not part of the extractive industry.

321. (C) Carl Sauer, a geographer from University of California, Berkeley, argued that natural landscapes had been indirectly altered by human activity. He also wrote on plant and animal domestication and determined that plant domestication first originated in hilly areas with sedentary people.

322. (A) A suitcase farm is a commercial farm where no one lives and that is farmed by migratory workers. It is common in the United States with commercial grain agriculture.

323. (E) The agricultural location model, identified by Johann Heinrich von Thünen explains where specific agriculture activities should be located to maximize profit. Dairying and vegetable farms should be closest to the central market due to the short travel distance that prevents crops from spoiling. Timber and firewood should be the next closest to the market, as they are needed to build homes and for fuel. Additionally, wood is difficult to transport, so production near the city is beneficial. Grain crops should be grown beyond the timber and firewood area, since the grain will not spoil during transportation. Finally, ranching should occur at the outermost level, closest to the wilderness, since animals can transport themselves to the market. Von Thünen argued that farmers who do not utilize the location model will go bankrupt from lack of profits.

324. (B) Most of the land in the U.S. Midwest was divided using the township and range system, which further divides land into square-mile tracts called sections. This system is used from Ohio west to California with the exception of Texas.

325. (D) Aquaculture is the farming and cultivation of fish and shellfish such as oysters. Polyculture is farming multiple crops, while monoculture is reliance on a single crop. Hydroponics is the practice of cultivating plants in a nutrient-rich water, and aeroponics cultivates plants where roots are in the open air. Warehousing refers to soil that is saturated by groundwater and cannot support agriculture.

326. (C) A farm crisis is the result of mass crop production that supplies more food than in demand. This overproduction leads to lower prices of crops, resulting in less profit for farmers. Small family farms are less able to cope with the loss of profit than large commercial farms; therefore, the number of small farms has decreased.

327. (A) Crop rotation is the practice of planting different types of crops in a field each season. This practice helps replenish nutrients in the soil. Companion cropping and succession cropping are types of double cropping, where two crops are planted in the same field in one growing season. No-till planting does not till the land after a harvest to reduce soil erosion.

328. (B) Sustainable yield refers to natural capital and is the amount of a natural material, animal, or plant that can be extracted without depleting the natural capital.

329. (D) Luxury crops are items that are not necessary for survival and typically are sold at higher prices. Wool is the only answer choice that does not fit this description.

330. (D) The growing season is the period during the year that a plant can grow. In general, growing seasons near the equator are longer than near the poles because the equator receives more sunlight. Growing seasons also can be influenced by climate patterns and wind or ocean currents.

331. (B) The Green Revolution uses genetically modified seeds that produce higher yields of food. The seeds have to be purchased each year, as they cannot reproduce themselves.

Also, large quantities of pesticides and fertilizers must be used to ensure seed success. The expense of seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers does not allow poor farmers to profit from farming, and social inequalities still prevail in many of the developing countries where genetically engineered cropping has been implemented since the 1970s. Additionally, several Western countries, including some members of the European Union, have banned the import of genetically modified food, citing that long-term health effects are unknown.

332. (C) Agribusiness is any practice related to food production, from the farm to the market to the consumer.

333. (A) The enclosure movement changed farming in England during the 18th century by consolidating the many small farms into fewer large farms.

334. (C) Carl Sauer mapped the agriculture origins (or hearths) of domestic plants and animals. He identified central and northwest South America, western Africa, and Southeast Asia as the primary hearths of domestication.

335. (E) The Fertile Crescent is one of the regions where sedentary farming first started. Sedentary farming led to the development of cities and cultures.

336. (B) Chronologically, pastoralism, which arose in the Neolithic period, most closely followed hunting and gathering.

337. (D) One of the benefits of crop rotation is that the need for artificial fertilizers is reduced by the planting of complementary crops.

338. (A) Feedlots, in which large numbers of animals are raised in a small area, are an example of intensive cultivation.

339. (C) The lack of synthetic pesticides on organic farms produces more diverse ecosystems than can be found on conventional farms, which is an environmental benefit.

340. (E) All of the other statements are true of the von Thünen model, but according to Von Thünen, forests were optimally located in the second ring of his land use model.

341. (C) Of all the choices, C best characterizes the complex legacy of the Green Revolution.

342. (A) The British Agricultural Revolution displaced a number of agricultural workers as a result of enclosure and mechanization, which led to a ready labor force for the growing factory system during the Industrial Revolution.

343. (D) Intensive cultivation at the subsistence level is practiced in many areas of the world, particularly in Asia.

344. (A) There is ample evidence that fruit trees were grown alongside cereal crops from the Neolithic era, just as agriculture was beginning.

345. (B) Transhumance is the seasonal movement of livestock for grazing, usually from summer pastures at higher elevation to winter pastures at lower elevation.

346. (A) The First Agricultural Revolution is known as the Neolithic Revolution and represents the transition from hunting and gathering to the farming of domesticated plants. The domestication of plants and animals allowed permanent settlements to form in place of nomadic groups. Sedentary societies led to more complex economies and allowed the development of arts, sciences, and culture.

(B) The Second Agricultural Revolution occurred between 1750 and 1900 in the developed world. New machinery, such as Eli Whitney's cotton gin, helped farmers work more land with the same amount of labor. Food production increased as a result. New crop rotations were implemented to produce better yields, and new plant hybrids were developed based on breeding experiments. As transportation improved, crops and other goods were more easily transported to markets before spoiling. As a result of the increase in machinery on the farms, more people left the farms to work in urban areas that needed factory workers.

(C) The Third Agricultural Revolution represents modern commercial agriculture starting around the 1960s. Primary, secondary, and tertiary farming activities blended during the Third Revolution. Mechanization also increased, as well as the development of biotechnologies to increase crop yields. The Green Revolution, an example of new biotechnology, developed high-yielding seeds that require synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. New biotechnology has resulted in increased food yields but also impacted traditional social and economic systems as well as the environment.

347. (A) Some factors leading to desertification are overuse of water, thereby reducing water tables and draining aquifers; salinization of soils; erosion of topsoil through floods or natural disasters; tree blight, such as oak wilt disease; changing river systems due to human consumption of water; overuse of cropland, leaving it sterile and susceptible to insect infestation; and drought conditions brought on by changing global weather patterns, such as El Niño.

(B) Salinization begins when salts and chemicals from fertilizers and factory wastes build up in the soil, gradually causing it to become sterile and leading to desertification.

(C) Soil conservation can preserve and actually renew the viability of cropland. This in turn can support the animals who feed on the crops, leading to increased production of food sources, not only for humans but for all the creatures in the food web. When soils are healthy and not overused, they can sustain crops that could not grow in poorer soils, thereby leading to sustainable agriculture.

348. (A) Genetically engineered crops can benefit humans by increasing production of such staples as corn, soybeans, and orange juice and by decreasing the amount of produce lost to bacteria and insects.

(B) Possible drawbacks to genetic modification of food crops are (1) unforeseen effects on wildlife who feed on the crops, (2) possible alienation of pollinator insects like bees and butterflies (bee colony collapse may be due in part to ignorance of the effects of modifying

genetic codes), and (3) destruction of said food crops because the balance of nature is out of sync, and nature cannot rebound against human manipulations on the genetic level.

(C) The future of biotechnology in relation to food crops is uncertain. While genetic engineering is widely in place already, a backlash has begun to take hold in the consciences of many people. Farmers can benefit from robust crops for a few years, then begin to see production fall off because of ecological changes caused by the manipulations they espoused. Genetically modified plants may be resistant to some blights, only to be struck down by new predators let in by the vacuum created. There is no doubt that humans will continue to manipulate gene coding. However, organic farming is gaining in popularity as a result of increased awareness among consumers of the uncertain effects of genetic modification.

Chapter 6: Industrialization and Economic Development

349. (E) All of the regions listed except northern Africa were engaged in heavy industry following the Industrial Revolution.

350. (E) Mining is a resource-based economic activity. All of the other answer choices include service-based economic activities.

351. (A) Most, but not all, export-processing zones are located in underdeveloped regions of developing nations. Mexico's system of maquiladoras on the United States-Mexico border is an example of export-processing zones.

352. (B) When companies engaged in heavy industry began to move operations to locations with lower production costs, Great Britain experienced deindustrialization.

353. (A) Rostow's stages of development assume that all countries will eventually pass through each of the five stages of economic development in a linear manner.

354. (C) South Africa is the only country listed that is not included in the periphery.

355. (A) The Rust Belt is an industrial area that runs through the northeastern United States, dipping down into the Mid-Atlantic states and part of the Midwest. Buffalo, Detroit, and Cleveland are located in the Rust Belt.

356. (D) Maquiladoras are towns in Mexico where U.S. companies have factories, taking advantage of lower production costs. These towns are located close to the United States-Mexico border.

357. (A) The demographic transition model represents the transition of a country from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as the country moves through stages of economic development. China's one-child policy has greatly slowed the birth rate, so China is far ahead of other newly industrialized countries in terms of demographic transition.

358. (B) Tourism brings cash into a country when individuals from foreign countries come in and spend money on goods and services within the country.

359. (C) Fifth-world countries are characterized by a lack of a formal government. Somalia is an example of a fifth-world country.

360. (A) Offshore financial centers, such as those located in the Bahamas and Switzerland, are designed to promote business interactions and offer lower taxes and tariffs. This is attractive to companies and individuals who deal in large sums of money.

361. (D) Gentrification is the process of wealthy people moving into formerly poor neighborhoods, renovating the areas, and making them more modern.

362. (D) Second-world countries are characterized by a hard-line Communist government. Of the countries listed, Cuba is the only second-world country.

363. (A) In 1997, a banking collapse in South Korea triggered an economic crisis across Asia. This led to deindustrialization in countries like South Korea and Japan.

364. (B) NAFTA stands for North American Free Trade Agreement. This agreement contains restrictions on trade between Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

365. (A) Immanuel Wallerstein theorized that the modern network of countries engaged in trade and competition emerged when European nations began exploring the rest of the world.

366. (C) Goods are classified as durable or nondurable based on the amount of time a product can be used. Durable goods are those that can be used for three years; the use of nondurable goods is limited to under a year.

367. (E) OPEC stands for Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. It is the only acronym listed that does not signify a trade agreement.

368. (B) Quaternary economic activities are primarily concerned with information sharing and development. Research and development is the only quaternary activity listed.

369. (A) The Human Development Index (HDI) is used by the United Nations to measure human welfare in a country. The HDI is calculated using a formula that takes into account social indicators as well as economic production.

370. (B) Alternative energy sources, such as hydropower and solar energy, are generally more expensive to produce than fossil fuels.

371. (E) Service and high-tech industry jobs do not generally result in a shorter work week. Each of the other benefits listed are enjoyed by many in service and high-tech industries.

372. (C) Deglomeration is the movement of economic activity away from an area of previous concentration. This occurs when the market becomes overloaded with businesses providing the same services or goods.